

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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## THE OPIUM TRADE.

Congress will be called upon to pass even more stringent anti-opium laws than at present both the industrious smuggler of the dope that dreams are made of and tax the ingenuity of the pill-twisters. In making a recommendation for something more drastic, Secretary of the Treasury McVagh says, in his annual report to congress:

"It is of great importance that congress should give its attention to the opium situation in this country; and do at least all that has been proposed by the concert of the state and treasury departments. The situation is horrible. The smuggling is very great; and is carried on by methods and under circumstances that made the administration of the law most difficult, inadequate and unpleasant. The situation is even worse than the oleomargarine one. It is extremely demoralizing; and is largely defeating the enlightened policy of the government with respect to the opium traffic and to the opium habit—and preventing America from doing its full share of a great international duty. Much consideration has been given to the practical problems by our department and the state department; and the results to date have been reported to congress. With all we can do—and much, of course, is being done in the way of repressing and punishing the illegal traffic—the policy of the government and the wishes of the people can not be carried out with any degree of thoroughness with the laws as they are now. I hope the congress will become actively interested in this opium problem, at any rate to the extent of giving to the executive departments the aids which have been asked."

## PUBLIC HEALTH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The country schoolteacher should be a public health educator, according to Dr. Charles E. North, of New York City, author of an article on "Sanitation in Rural Communities," just issued by the United States bureau of education. As the natural intellectual leader of his community, the rural teacher, he maintains, can do for public health in the country what the medical inspector and school nurse are doing in the city—point the way to clean living.

More teaching of physiology is not what is needed. Physiology may satisfy the curiosity of children as to their internal organs, but it does not protect them in any way against tuberculosis from contaminated milk or typhoid from impure water. The rising generation, whether in the country or in the city, has a right to be instructed in the first principles of sanitary science.

Far from being too difficult to teach in the elementary school, the subject of public health can be made both understandable and interesting. Such a simple operation as washing the hands, for instance, becomes attractive when studied with reference to bacteria. "Personal cleanliness, purity of food and of drinks, the nature of disease, and the method of transference, are all things which can be expressed in the simplest terms and made clear to the understanding of children," asserts Doctor North. "Milk, its value as a food, the fact that it is highly appreciated by bacteria, and that it is therefore necessary to protect it against them—these are not too difficult for the child to understand."

Doctor North emphasizes the need of special training in this subject for schoolteachers. He believes that normal schools and teachers' colleges should have regular courses in public health, so that the country schoolteacher may be armed with the essential facts of sanitary science.

Remarkable results may be expected to follow adequate public health work by rural school teachers. It is estimated that if effective sanitation were enforced the present average of forty-five years for human life would be prolonged to sixty. "In rural communities annually 400,000 persons die and about 2,000,000 others are seriously ill from infectious diseases. If only one-half of these deaths and cases of sickness can be eliminated, it means that an immense field of useful work lies at the hand of the country school teacher who will become a public health educator, and will instruct the children and the mothers and fathers how to prevent the transference of poisonous bacteria from those who carry them to those who do not."

## PEACE POWER OF A GREAT NAVY.

Right thinking citizens of the United States, and particularly those who are particular believers in arbitration and world peace, should stand solidly for the recommendations of President Taft, anent the necessity for a strong navy, as made to congress in his message on December 6. President Taft is probably today the foremost practical advocate for world peace, the author of the arbitration treaties between England, France and Japan, which were rejected by the senate. Consequently what he says in regard to preparedness of the country to make itself respected among the nations and able to enforce its peace decisions, contradictory as this may seem, it well worth the most careful consideration.

There is no excuse for the United States falling back to a third rate power as measured by its navy, and it is a navy more than armies that count in world power these days, and this fact is becoming realized more and more by the first-class Powers. In fact it is the realization of this fact that has started Germany building up a great navy, to the alarm and indignation of England. President Taft's message to congress so far as it concerns the navy, is as follows:

"The Navy of the United States is in a greater state of efficiency and is more powerful than it has ever been before, but in the emulation which exists between different countries in respect to the increase of naval and military armaments this condition is not a permanent one. In view of the many improvements and increases by foreign governments the slightest halt on our part in respect to new construction throws us back and reduces us from a naval power of the first rank and places us among the nations of the second rank. In the past fifteen years the navy has expanded rapidly and yet far less rapidly than our country. From now on reduced expenditures in the navy means reduced military strength. The world's history has shown the importance of sea power, both for adequate defense and for the support of important and definite policies.

"I had the pleasure of attending this autumn a mobilization of the Atlantic Fleet, and was glad to observe and note the preparedness of the fleet for instant action. The review brought before the President and the secretary of the navy a greater and more powerful collection of vessels than had ever been gathered in American waters. The condition of the fleet and of the officers and enlisted men and of the equipment of the vessels entitled those in authority to the greatest credit.

"I again commend to congress the giving of legislative sanction to the appointment of the naval aids to the secretary of the navy. These aids and the council of aids appointed by the secretary of the navy to assist him in the conduct of his department have proven to be of the highest utility. They have furnished an executive committee of the most skilled naval experts, who have coordinated the action of the various bureaus in the navy, and by their advice have enabled the secretary to give an administration at the same time economical and most efficient. Never before has the United States had a navy that compared in efficiency with its present one, but never before have the requirements with respect to naval warfare been higher and more exacting than now. A year ago congress refused to appropriate for more than one battleship. In this I think a great mistake of policy was made, and I urgently recommend that this congress make up for the mistake of the last session by appropriations authorizing the construction of three battleships, in addition to destroyers, fuel ships, and the other auxiliary vessels as shown in the building program of the general board.

"We are confronted by a condition in respect to the navies of the world which requires us, if we would maintain our navy as an insurance of peace, to augment our naval force by at least two battleships a year and by battle cruisers, gunboats, torpedo destroyers, and submarine boats in a proper proportion. We have no desire for war. We would go as far as any nation in the world to avoid war, but we are a world power. Our population, our wealth, our definite policies, our responsibilities in the Pacific and the Atlantic, our defense of the Panama Canal, together with our enormous world trade and our missionary outposts on the frontiers of civilization, require us to recognize our position as one of the foremost in the family of nations, and to clothe ourselves with sufficient naval power to give force to our reasonable demands, and to give weight to our influence in those directions of progress

that a powerful Christian nation should advocate.

"I observe that the secretary of the navy devotes some space to a change in the disciplinary system in vogue in that branch of the service. I think there is nothing quite so unsatisfactory to either the army or the navy as the severe punishments necessarily inflicted by courtmartial for desertions and purely military offenses, and I am glad to hear that the British have solved this important and difficult matter in a satisfactory way. I commend to the consideration of congress the details of the new disciplinary system, and recommend that laws be passed putting the same into force both in the army and the navy.

"I invite the attention of congress to that part of the report of the secretary of the navy in which he recommends the formation of a naval reserve by the organization of the ex-sailors of the navy.

"I repeat my recommendation made last year that proper provision should be made for the rank of the commander in chief of the squadrons and fleets of the navy. The inconvenience attending the necessary precedence that most foreign admirals have over our own whenever they meet in official functions, ought to be avoided. It impairs the prestige of our navy and is a defect that can be very easily removed."

## A WORD TO HONOLULANS.

The most prosperous season they have ever had is reported by Honolulu merchants, hotelmen, real estate men, automobile dealers and garages, hackmen, steamship agencies, railway companies—in fact business men of all kinds who constitute the mercantile community, as something in a measure distinct from the one great industry upon which all more or less depend.

But a few years ago, Honolulu was little more than a village headquarters for the agencies of the great plantation enterprises which have developed the whole Territory. Now Honolulu is metropolitan, and her suburban residence districts extend so fast that public service corporations are kept hustling to supply them. Real estate men dividing tract after tract into lots and inquiries enough to indicate many more residents, and contractors and builders are all busy.

This era of the growth of a mercantile community and increase of desirable population began with the establishment of the Hawaii Promotion Committee and its work, constantly increasing in results, is now reaching such possibilities as only a few enthusiasts hoped for at the start.

The biggest and most widely known enterprise of the committee is the Mid-Winter Carnival and Floral Parade. It is going to fairly crowd Honolulu with tourists next spring. The merchant, or property owner, or resident of any kind who cannot see the direct benefit he will receive from sending these people away well pleased with what they see, and ready to become individual promotion agents all over the world, is very shortsighted.

These are business reasons why all should join to help the Mid-Pacific Carnival and Floral Parade Committee—the money spent will come back multiplied. Let us give a show that will be talked about and make travelers want to see the next one.

Another reason that should appeal to all is the pleasure a good parade, with other features of the week, gives, on a great national anniversary week, to thousands in whose year one day's holiday means a good deal. He who stops to think will not hesitate to take a little trouble to give this pleasure—especially when he makes money by doing it.

Get in the Parade and do your share.

ARREST QUICKLY  
FOLLOWS HOLDUP

Man Wanted by Police Attempts  
to Assault Chief—Stopped  
by Revolver.

(From Monday Advertiser)

The first holdup reported to the police in months was brought to a close early yesterday at the point of the revolver, at one end of which was Acting-Chief Kellett and at the other a young Hawaiian named Ben Bright. Bright is in jail and with him are two companions, Kauwa and Eli. All three consorted with the Vineyard gang, which is breeding more criminals for the city than any other similar organization.

The victim is an aged Chinaman who was assaulted without provocation at midnight Saturday, badly beaten up and then robbed of nine dollars. The holdup occurred on Vineyard street.

According to the story of the Chinaman, he was walking past a tenement fronting on Camp 2, when Bright and a number of the gang of rowdies poured out of a house. He stepped aside to let them pass and Bright, he says, struck him. Another man turned a light on his face and a few more joined in punching him. When he was finally permitted to go he found that his pockets had been cut open and nine dollars taken.

The police assert that Bright confesses to striking the man, but claims that the Chinaman called him a vile name, which they do not think probable. Bright's own brother testified against him at the police inquiry conducted last night by Acting-Chief Kellett, and Kauwa and Eli were arrested later on the strength of the story brought out. They will probably be charged with highway robbery today.

When the case was reported early yesterday morning Detective Holbron went out on it pending the return of his superior. He found Bright but the latter, after a short struggle, heaved a rock at the officer and made his escape. Kellett went out after him again as soon as he heard of it, but failing to find him left word at Camp 3, where Bright was living, to send down word of his arrival home.

This was duly received and Bright was found in the morning. When Kellett appeared Bright, a powerful man, sprang at the officer. Kellett drew his revolver and stopped him, but Bright dared him to shoot anyway. He was taken to the police station with some difficulty.

Kellett believes it possible that the parties may be responsible for another holdup at Moanalua a half-hour earlier, in which a Japanese was robbed of \$45. The victim informed the police that several men stopped him on the road and asked him for a match. While he was looking for one, they struck him and demanded his money which he paid over, half-scared to death.

MAUI SCHOOLS  
NEED BIG SUM

WAILUKU, Maui, December 14.—Besides the Haleakala hotel matter there were several other interesting affairs spoken of at the regular meeting of the Maui Chamber of Commerce last Wednesday. One of these was the question of school buildings. The matter was brought up by Mr. Pogue, who pointed out that a sum of at least \$100,000 will be needed to erect new schools, teachers' cottages, and to Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

furnish same. Pogue said that something should be done to inform the legislators from Maui as to what is expected from them. "There is no use in letting the senators and representatives go down to Honolulu not knowing what we on Maui need. There should be a committee to draft the bills we want, and to send copies of same to our representatives in both houses," declared Pogue.

The chamber saw the force of the idea, and at once the chairman appointed a committee of three—Messrs. Pogue, Beins and Case, to attend to the matter. These three gentlemen will keep in touch with the Maui representatives, and will inform them as to what measures the people of this island wish to have introduced.

As soon as the discussion about the legislators was concluded, Supervising Principal Copeland, of Wailuku, got up and said that he wished to make a few remarks about school buildings.

"I think," he asserted, "that the men who have to use the schools and who are in close touch with the whole proposition should be allowed to make suggestions as to the plans for the new schools. The Wailuku school is unfitted for the purpose it is intended for, and additional room has to be provided at once. There is not a single room in the building that is suitable for the purpose intended. I saw the architect, Mr. Newcombe, after the structure was completed, and he declared that he did not even know to what use the building was to be put."

This statement caused some surprise and the chairman asked Mr. Copeland as to what suggestions he had to make.

Mr. Copeland said that many costly mistakes could be avoided if the school inspectors could see the plans for new schools, and discuss the whole proposition with the architect. The chairman said that the architect might not care to have any orders from people who did not employ him. The architect worked for the educational department and was responsible to that body.

Mr. Pogue then arose and explained that now, and for all time to come, the question of school buildings would be in the hands of the loan fund commissioners. The commissioners see all plans and make any suggestions that they think fit. It would be an easy matter for the school inspectors to consult with the commissioners and that was exactly what the commissioners wanted. "After the plans are finally decided upon they are forwarded to the superintendent of public works," concluded Pogue.

This statement made things clear to the members and the matter was dropped.

DILLINGHAM PLEASED;  
POLO PONIES FINE

(By Federal Wireless Telegraph.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, December 16.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Walter F. Dillingham, head of the all-Hawaiian polo team, which is entered in the tournament in Coronado and San Mateo county, in February, arrived on the steamer Korea today.

The polo ponies belonging to Dillingham and the Baldwin brothers arrived at this port on the steamer Larline several days ago, and Mr. Dillingham was pleased to learn of their fine condition.

The officers of Schofield Barracks will give a farewell reception for the officers and their wives of the Fifth Cavalry, on January 3.

## PERFECTLY SAFE.

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KAISER SILENT  
ON BALKAN WAR

Cannot Forget That He was the  
Guest of the Former Sultan  
of Turkey.

BERLIN, November 30.—"Der Reidekaiser" is silent. Not a word has been heard from his lips during the whole Balkan war, which has stirred up such a sensation in Germany, and "der Reidekaiser" has practically remained within the walls of the palace, with the exception of a short trip for the purpose of dedicating a church in Hamburg, followed by a rush to Wilhelmshaven, where he unveiled a statue of his famous ancestor, Admiral Gaspard de Coligny, whose greatness as a Christian hero and martyr he eulogized, ending with the dramatic sentence: "Loyalty towards king and monarch only thrives in the soil of genuine faith, and sincere belief in the personality of Christ."

These words seem to indicate that at this very moment of the struggle between the cross and the crescent he wanted to emphasize that his personal sympathies are on the side of the cross. But no amount of religious phrases will wipe out the memory of the famous speech he once made at Damascus.

It will never be forgotten that the Kaiser on his pilgrimage to the Holy Land was the welcome and honored guest of the deposed Sultan Abdul Hamid, whom Gladstone justly called the Armenian assassin. At the magnificent festivities the Kaiser behaved not as a Christian prince or holy ruler. No; he was the worldly diplomat who endeavored to undermine the influence of the western powers at the Golden Horn, the imperial merchant, looting the German banks and financiers interested in the Bagdad Railroad.

## The Kaiser's Dream.

It is possible that Wilhelm, during the silent hours of the night, when the intoxication of the festival had left him, dreamed of a Christian kingdom in Jerusalem where the green standard of the prophet had driven out the lilies of the Bourbons and the banner of the Hohenzollerns. But when the crowds of muslimans cheered him madly he forgot these thoughts, forgot that he was walking on soil drenched with the lifeblood of thousands and thousands of Christians. It was not so many years since the Mohammedan rabble and the bashi bazouks or the sultan had murdered Christian men, violated women and cut little babies to pieces in their mothers' arms. But when, in Damascus, Sheikh Abdullah in the flowery language of the Oriental welcomed Germany's mighty ruler and greeted him as the best friend of the sultan and all muslimans, Wilhelm replied that the three hundred millions of Mohammedans all over the world must always feel convinced that he would always be ready to act as their faithful friend. When enthusiastic cries of "Jaschah!" from the thousands of throats arose about him the romantic Kaiser in a moment of ecstasy praised Sultan Saladin of the Crusades in these words:

"That great sultan, a chevalier who had often surpassed his adversaries in chivalry, and often taught them the real virtues of true knighthood."

It appears that the Kaiser's ideas of Saladin were built on the frail foundation of Walter Scott's description of him in "The Talisman," and German, French and English papers were not slow in pointing out that a historian like Leopold von Ranke had depicted Saladin as a sly and crafty ruler, who conquered by arousing his enemies' mutual jealousy, and that after the battle of Tiberias he had thousands of Christian knights murdered and with his own hand killed the defenseless Rainald de Châtillon. It is also an undisputed fact that this "chevalier sans peur and sans reproche" tried to poison Barbarossa's crusaders by sending them 600 bushels of poisoned flour.

## Friend of Muslims.

That the Kaiser's knowledge of history is very slight is a fact which everybody knows and which in itself is unimportant, but angry feelings against him were aroused when the Kaiser, who is always fond of posing as the defender of the faith and a pious son of the Christian church, entered in brotherhood with 300,000,000 of Muslims living under Russian, French and English rule.

Only with the assassin Abdul Hamid and his creatures the speech of the Kaiser found favor and there was a time when German influence was all powerful at Constantinople, when Colmar von der Goltz and Marshall von Bieberstein played the principal parts in Turkish military and diplomatic circles.

But, as often before, the old German proverb, "Viel Geschrei und Wenig Wolle," characterized Emperor Wilhelm, who is a man of words, not deeds.

Islam soon realized this, for at Algiers he turned over Morocco to France; he did not move a finger to prevent Italy from seizing Tripoli, and he will do no more when the Turks are fighting for their very existence.

## Angry at Aristocrats.

While the Kaiser is keeping his finger away from the international pie and has been strangely silent in regard to his feelings concerning the failure of German tactics, guns and military engineering in Turkey, he has by no means been silent in other directions at home. This time it has been the turn of the German nobles rather than of the Socialists to arouse his ire. The Kaiser is exceedingly interested in the idea of a Berlin social season and is furious because German aristocrats have adopted the more convenient and modern habit of staying at the big hotels in Berlin rather than opening up their palatial private residences. He has told them so repeatedly and added a special roasting in the cases of the many nobles who have committed the additional crime of renting their palaces to vulgar rich tradesmen.

Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia were among the first to sell their palace and take a suite of rooms in a hotel, and their example was quickly followed by a number of others. The princess is about as far from the Kaiser's ideal woman as it is possible to get, and it is on record that, some one mentioning in his presence that she was a "beautiful woman," he burst out with: "Beautiful! Ach, himmell! yes, but a woman—not at all!"

## Joke on Crown Princess.

Greatly to the disgust of the Kaiser, Crown Princess Cecilie continues to take very active interest in extending woman's sphere of usefulness and openly asserts that the time has long passed when it might be expressed by the three K's, "Kirehe, kinder and kuechen" (church, children and kitchen). She even goes so far as to use her personal influence to secure business positions for such of her many humble protégés, and in this connection she recently met with a very amusing incident which she took delight in relating to her shocked father-in-law the same day.

A young acquaintance of hers wanted a position as a mannequin and the crown princess went to a leading firm of Berlin modistes to plead her cause, when the firm advertised for a pretty model.

"I saw your advertisement this morning," she began, "and I thought—"

The manager interrupted, looking at her kindly: "My dear girl, I am sorry to appear rude, but you are not quite pretty enough and your figure is far too slim. Your face is exceedingly pleasant, however, and if you will call later I am sure I can find you a job as a salesgirl." The princess turned and left the store without a word. She bit her lip and her emotions were checked before they could take form in either tears or laughter.

AVENGER IS KILLED  
BY MADDENED BULL

LOS ANGELES, December 8.—Joseph Rudolph, a dairy employe, died from wounds inflicted by a bull with which he had deliberately engaged in battle.

Some time ago the bull killed a fellow employe. Afterward it was confined in a pen. Rudolph determined to avenge his comrade's death and entered the small inclosure armed with a revolver, knife and club. Before he could use any of his three weapons the bull charged and gored him so badly that he died today.

THROWS BABY BOY  
UNDER LOCOMOTIVE

SEATTLE, December 7.—C. A. Johnson, a stationary engineer, being repulsed by his wife with whom he had sought a reconciliation after a series of quarrels, took his six-year-old son Douglas to the Oregon & Washington railway yards and with the boy in his arms ran before the locomotive of an approaching passenger train. The boy was instantly killed. The father was tossed aside with broken leg and a cut forehead and will recover. The family came to Seattle from Idaho last September.

WOMAN FORGER TOLD  
TO PAY MONEY BACK

NEW YORK, December 8.—Rose Zindel, one of the highest salaried women in New York, who lost her \$10,000 position at the head of a large manufacturing establishment through forgeries, was ordered by the supreme court to go to work, paying back \$15,000 which she admitted she obtained by the forgeries. The prosecution pleaded for the woman's imprisonment, but Justice Blagden said he would let her go free under suspended sentence.

He told her she would be brought back for punishment if she failed to pay back those she defrauded. Rose Zindel began her meteoric career as a sweatshop girl.

Another indication of the growing popularity of boxing can be had from the fact that the sport is rapidly acquiring a literature of its own. Nearly every big newspaper nowadays employs a boxing critic. But space in the newspapers is expensive, and it must be distributed among the various lines of sport; hence some enterprising individuals have got alive to the fact that there is room for papers devoted entirely to boxing.

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